

The Daffodil Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY

The American Daffodil Society

Winter Issue

January 1958

Bulletins are published in January, April, July, and October of each year. Material must reach the Editor ten days prior to the month of publication.

CAREY E. QUINN
1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
Editor

EDITORIAL

We begin a new year with this bulletin. We hope each of you had the happiest Christmas and New Year of your life thus far.

Your Editor hopes for each of you content and good health. I particularly hope that our First Vice President, Ray C. Allen, has recovered and that our Regional Vice President, Mrs. R. D. Powelson of St. Joseph, Missouri, has no further relapses. Good health is probably the most important thing in the world.

And if you will permit me to add a few items to your New Years' Resolutions, I would like to suggest the following:

1. Live with and enjoy your flowers more — try to note their details.
2. Try a few new ones each year — don't close your mind.
3. Try a bit of hybridizing — herein lies progress.
4. Get around to the shows, test gardens, and your neighbors and friends.
5. And write your Editor your experiences and your thinking — no matter how long or short or how put together.

I have been greatly impressed with the bulletins some of our regional Vice Presidents have gotten out. I recall especially

the Bulletins of Mrs. John B. Capen of Boontown, New Jersey, Mrs. Walter E. Thompson of Birmingham, Alabama, and Mrs. Polly Anderson of California. The Georgia Daffodil Society and the Indiana Daffodil Society have each issued inspiring Bulletins. And I thought the Regional meeting put on last year by Mrs. Lawrence R. Wharton, our Regional V. P. from Baltimore, was one of the best I have attended. It is to be repeated in 1958 at Frederick, Maryland.

Mrs. William B. Weaver of Connecticut plans a Regional Show in 1958 and Miss Eleanor Hill of Oklahoma has plans for Regional meeting and shows in her Region. Power to you — this Regional activity is grass root and really hits home. I believe we should encourage it.

From the President's Desk

Tables will be set up and staffed at Atlanta to display and sell ADS and RHS publications and to exhibit daffodil material of every description: regional newsletters, 1958 show schedules, posters, group bulb purchase projects, dealers' catalogs and anything else of interest. Bring or send single copies marked "For Display Only" or quantity, if available for distribution. Let Fay Pearce, 338 Beverly Road, N.E., Atlanta 5, know by card what you have.

* * *

If our present low dues are to continue, additional members are needed to support our plans for new and improved

services. Let a new member be your personal responsibility; see that ADS membership is suggested on your show schedule, and have someone available to handle applications at shows. May I also suggest that sustaining, contributing, and even life memberships are not beyond the reach of many of us and would be evidence of faith and interest in our Society.

* * *

A remarkable increase in membership has been noted in Nashville, Tenn. Could it be due to the efforts of Mrs. Donald M. Linton who has a special membership poster she uses in connection with talks on daffodils? This and other posters she has devised may be shown at Atlanta.

* * *

Some of our regional vice presidents are sending out newsletters to their members as a means of keeping in touch with each other and reporting local activities. Earlier in the year Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Thompson distributed excellent letters and just recently Mrs. Capen turned out a splendid eight-page report to her members that reflected the intense activity in the New Jersey area: new state show, group bulb sales, local test gardens, and rapidly growing membership.

* * *

My best wishes for the new year go to each and everyone of you. May all your daffodils win blue ribbons.

GEO. S. LEE, JR.

IMPORTANT — CORRECTION — IMPORTANT

The printer made a grievous error that proof reading failed to spot in the recent 1957-58 Year Book. We are very sorry.

The Editor humbly asks that every recipient of this advice immediately turn to page 42 of the Year Book, Line 7, and draw a line thru "not" and write in "now" as the original text of the copy supplied the printer does show. The sentence so radically garbled by one

wrong letter should read "Those who passed Course #1 in 1957 are *now* students."

The Editor begs to observe that hereinafter the galley proofs will be supplied the authors of all copy for the Year Book for their OK before publication. This will mean additions to the Editor's already voluminous correspondence and will necessitate setting up longer deadlines.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET IN PHILADELPHIA

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the ADS was held November 23 at one P.M. at the Sheraton Hotel in Phila.

The following members were present:

Mrs. Webster Barnes, Maryland
Mrs. Wm. A. Bridges, Maryland
Mrs. John Capen, New Jersey
Mrs. L. S. Crosby, New Jersey
Mr. Orville Fay, Illinois
Mr. Hubert Fischer, Illinois
Dr. Harold King, Maryland
Mr. G. S. Lee, Jr., Conn.
Mrs. Goethe Link, Indiana
Miss E. L. Sharp, Penna.
Mrs. Paul Sowell, Maryland
Mr. Willis Wheller, Virginia
Mr. John C. Wister, Penna.

Mr. George Lee, Jr., presided. The proposed budget for 1958 was discussed and accepted. The Report of the Budget and Audit Committee was accepted and will be published in a future Bulletin.

Future Convention sites were suggested. In 1959 we plan to meet in Phila. and 1960 may find us in Portland, Oregon.

The largest part of the meeting was given over to the report of the committee on Awards and Accreditation. Mrs. Link and her committee were congratulated upon the excellent job they had done and the report with a few amendments was accepted by the directors.

The meeting adjourned at 6 P.M. and was followed by dinner in an adjoining room.

ESTELLE SHARP
Secretary

**SOME 1958 SHOW AND
CONVENTION
DATES TO REMEMBER**

Third Annual Convention:

The American Daffodil Society
Atlanta-Biltmore
Atlanta, Georgia
March 27-30

New England Region:

Third Annual Daffodil Show
Y.M.C.A. Bldg.
Greenwich, Conn.
April 29

North East Region:

Mrs. John B. Capen
will issue a letter later

Mid-Atlantic Region:

Daffodil Show
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society
Penn Central Bank of Philadelphia
April 16-17

Daffodil Show
Norristown Garden Club
U. S. Army Reserve Center
Norristown, Pa.
April 12-13

Annual Daffodil Show
Maryland Daffodil Society
Baltimore Museum of Art
Baltimore, Md.
April 16-17

Washington Daffodil Society Show
Chevy Chase Auditorium, Woodward
& Lothrop
Washington, D. C.
April 19-20

Twenty-fourth Annual Daffodil Show
The Garden Club of Virginia
Belle Haven Country Club
Alexandria, Va.
April 10-11

Bluefield (West Va.) Daffodil Show
Bluefield High School
April 19
Huntington Daffodil Show
Huntington Galleries (West Va.)
April 12-13

Western Md.—April 23
Howard County, Md.—April 17
Spring Daffodil Show
Chambersburg, Pa. Garden Club
Mrs. W. E. Culp
April 15-16

Mrs. Louise Wharton will issue a special letter to all members in the Mid-Atlantic Region for the big Regional meeting in Frederick, Maryland, March 1, Francis Scott Key Hotel.

Mid-West Region:

First Annual Daffodil Show and Study
School
Antler's Hotel
Indianapolis, Ind.
April 12-13

George S. Lee, Banquet Speaker
Course II of Daffodil Study
and Show School

South East Region:

Macon, Ga., Mrs. Kenneth Dunwoody,
March 5
Cartersville, Ga., Mrs. Paul F. Akin,
March 18
Winder, Ga., Mrs. L. M. Stoval,
March 18
Creative Study Club Show
Druid Hills Club
Atlanta, Ga.
March 18
Reidsville (N.C.) Show—March 28

Southern Region:

See special article by Mrs. Thompson.

South West Region:

Daffodil Show
Tulsa Garden Center
Tulsa, Oklahoma
March 26-27
Dallas Daffodil Society Show
Garden Center
March 1-2 or March 8-9

There are, of course, a number of shows not reported to us.

But all persons driving to the Atlanta Convention are urged to get out your Year Book and plan to visit the gardens of members en route — especially if you travel thru Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas or southern Missouri.

ITEMS FROM THE EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE

Mrs. Polly Anderson visited New Zealand last fall and met Mr. Eric Bell, a young school teacher on South Island. She was much impressed and said they grew more things than they do in California!

Halbert Cunningham of Crawford, Miss., says he has daffodils up 12 inches high with 12° weather on January 3 last. He needs a crying towel.

Glen Dooley, Kentucky, is trying to find out the Southern and Northern boundaries for growing daffodils and asks — "what are the limiting factors"? Can any of you help him out?

This Professor Dooley heads up our Men's Robin and has us all studying the trumpet varieties! Never thought I'd get such a kick out of anything like I have this Robin.

Stanley Woleben and George Lee have agreed on something. They both like Dick Wellband.

Eugene Myers, a farmer from near South Bend, Indiana, notes that the women outnumber the men in this organization. He also says he has no disease problem! I propose a Police Gazette Home Achievement medal to encourage the men. I'd like to repeat that I overheard one male member at Kingwood last spring remark that bringing your wife to a Daffodil Convention is like going hunting with a Game Warden.

George Lee says no bulb is worth \$50 to him and of all things Grant Mitch agreed with him. Grant says Jonquilla, triandus, tazetta hybrids and some cyclamineus are sterile because they are mostly triploids, whereas the other daffodils one might wish to cross them with are either diploids or tetraploids. All clear? Tut tut! And Murray Evans fixes

it all up by sending the curious back to the species.

Jim Yancey down in Thomson, Georgia has a plan I like. He goes cat fishing and leaves his poor wife to raise the daffodils. Sounds like the old Texas pioneer formula — the women do the work and the men go down in history. I'm going to try Jim's catfish this coming spring on the way to Atlanta and find out how he works it.

REPORT FROM SOUTHERN REGION

By MARGARET THOMPSON
Regional VP

Will give you all the Show dates I have to date and if I get any more within the next few days will send them along later.

Birmingham, Ala. — March 8th & 9th — Art Museum, City Hall.

Greenwood, Miss. — March 21st — Confederate Memorial Bldg.

Clarksdale, Miss. — March 15th & 16th — Clarksdale Auditorium.

Jackson, Tenn. — April 7th — Jackson Free Library.

We hope to have a great deal of "Garden Visiting" in our Region this spring. By visiting each other's gardens we can see many varieties and ways of growing our bulbs and also become better acquainted with our fellow members.

We hope to have a Regional Meeting either in the Fall or next Spring.

Since the National Meeting will be in Georgia our Region is hoping to have the largest Regional attendance.

Our Second Regional Letter will be sent out in early February.

From information I have received quite a few new varieties of "Daffs" have been planted in the Region.

May we extend an invitation to all ADS members to visit gardens in our Region as they go to the National Meeting — the gardens in Tennessee and Kentucky may be at their prime at that particular time.

TESTING FOR NEW JERSEY

Although the infinite variety and progressive refinement of the daffodil appeals to the collector and show enthusiast, its primary role is still as a landscape classic — the mainstay of everyman's spring garden — because it is a relatively inexpensive, long-lived plant of easy culture under many conditions.

The new discoverer of "new" daffodils is overwhelmed by the wealth of varieties offered him. Catalogues and daffodil books are of limited help in charting the variables to assist him in selecting for his own location, and he soon learns that many prizewinners are disappointing garden subjects. The variability of behavior, fascinating to the expert, is often frustrating to the novice.

In an attempt to find answers to the questions of which variety of each color and type is best for gardens here, we have inaugurated this year a testing program in New Jersey. Our plan differs from others here and abroad, and we make no claim of perfection for it; it is an attempt to solve our problems within our means.

Twelve experienced members, most of whom already have large collections, have set aside sizable plots for testing, with conditions in each plot as homogeneous as possible. The predominant soils of New Jersey — Gloucester, Chester, Penn, Sassafras, and Lakewood are represented among them and several popular cultural practices included — full sun, partial shade, sod-growing, cultivation, and mulching. Fertilizing procedures, at present, are at the discretion of the individual tester, as long as all bulbs receive the same treatment.

The initial planting includes 53 varieties that are in wide distribution, representing 18 classes and all divisions, obtained from leading commercial growers in Ireland, Holland, and Oregon. Testers are supplementing their plots with other varieties, but reports will be compiled only on those in every garden. Each plot is planted by RHS classification and is open not only to all ADS members but

by arrangement to other interested gardeners. Thus while these collections are growing to a size that will make conclusions significant, we expect them to be the focal points of daffodil study in the state.

Gardens will be listed in the Spring Bulletin, and when we have reached our goal, the results will be available to all interested.

ELIZABETH T. CAPEN

THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY CONVENTION IN ATLANTA

The program for the 1958 Convention of the American Daffodil Society is about complete. Everyone will be getting by mail early in February all the dope including hotel reservation card and registration slips.

All members are urged to send in their reservations and registration as quickly as possible so we can know how many to plan for.

And plan your trip wherever you are going — to Florida or just on a junket to the south in full bloom at convention time — plan it to make Atlanta one way or the other. And visit the gardens of members en route.

Remember the *Dates* —

March 27-30, 1958

The Place — Atlanta, Georgia.

The Hotel — Atlanta-Biltmore.

We have a great program set up including bus trips to the beautiful gardens and homes of Atlanta. You just can't miss having a fine time.

FAY PEARCE

Convention Chairman

MIDWEST REGION DAFFODIL SHOW, MEETING AND STUDY SCHOOL

The Midwest Region of the American Daffodil Society will have their first Regional meeting, Daffodil Show, and Daffodil Study and Show School, Course II at the Antlers Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana on April 12 and 13, 1958. Entries will be received for the show between

9:00 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. on Saturday April 12 and the show will be open to the public at 4:00 p.m. Mr. George S. Lee, Jr., President of the American Daffodil Society will be the dinner speaker and will also present the American Daffodil Society Awards on Sat. evening. The Carey E. Quinn silver medal award will be offered for the best collection of 24 named varieties, one stem each, representing not fewer than 5 divisions.

On Sunday, April 13, course II of the Daffodil Study and Show school will be given starting at 10.00 a.m. This will be a continuation of the school started at Mansfield, Ohio last spring.

The show is sponsored by the Central District of the Garden Clubs of Indiana, Inc. and the Indiana Daffodil Society. Mrs. Ray Thorn, 630 Carlyle Place, Indianapolis, Indiana is show chairman and Mrs. Glen Kidlow, 504 E. Jackson St., Alexandria, Indiana is chairman of arrangements for the Regional meeting. Mrs. John Downing, Mooresville, Indiana will have charge of the Daffodil Study and Show School.

All members of the ADS residing in the Midwest Region are eligible to make entries in the show. Visitors are most welcome for the show, Regional Meeting and School.

HELEN K. LINK
Midwest Region VP

DAFFODIL PROGRESS IN TEXAS

By NITA HARMON

The Dallas Daffodil Society has forty members and five Honorary Members. The Society was organized in April of 1957 by me, for I saw the need of more intelligent judging, and the need for growers to know more of classification of their beautiful flowers, as well as to plant them with name labels. In Texas we have a much earlier show than you have on the Eastern coast, even than Atlanta can have.

At our first meeting of the Society on Thursday, January 30th we may make plans to form a Texas Society.

For this show, we ordered many from

Grant E. Mitsch, in Oregon, and many ordered directly from Lionel Richardson or from Holland bulb growers. As an experiment we have all planted Fortune, and each will display blooms of Fortune, which is an early bloomer here, and we will see what difference sand, white rock, black loam, or clay, all soils in this area, will make in the bulb's bloom.

Several of our members are members of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and have seen the shows staged in London. Next year we intend to see if bulbs from Australia will do better in Texas gardens than those of England and Ireland.

At our shows we have great success with the whites, but the colored, especially the pinks, fade unless picked in bud and allowed to open in the house. Silver Chimes has proven very popular and returns well here. We do not care too much for the huge yellow trumpets like Unsurpassable, for it lacks refinement of texture. Either our Texas wind or sun makes it of a leathery coarse substance. King Alfred and Diotima do not return.

We are all amateurs, but most of us have been in the Garden Club work for over 27 years, so that gives you a degree of training. Texas always does things with a fling and in a big way, so our flower shows realize a profit of 16 and 18 thousand dollars each year — that is how we built our Dallas Garden Center. Dallas has 192 garden clubs, and even when the city fathers turned salt water into our water mains, we go on gardening just the same.

BOOKS FOR LOAN

The Library has for loan the book reviewed by Dr. Weiss in the October issue of the Bulletin — "Bulb Growing and Forcing" published by the Northwest Bulb Growers Association. Also available for loan is "The Daffodil and Tulip Year Book, 1958, of the Royal Horticultural Society."

RUBY W. MOATS
Librarian, American Daffodil Society
5609 Harwick Rd., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

ROUND ROBIN REPORT

ADS Round Robin No. 2 started its first flight on January 23, 1956. It deals for the most part with special phases of daffodil lore and culture. The miniature species and varieties, the older varieties, historical notes of interest, and reference material are freely discussed. Modern hybrids are not omitted by any means, but their merits and demerits are somewhat reserved for general robins on the subject.

ADS Round Robin No. 4 started its first flight on August 29, 1957. It is limited to members of the West Coast Region which is made up of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, and California. It deals with discussion of soil conditions, type of climate, planting ideas, feeding programs, favorite varieties, and general culture.

The robins provide a wonderful opportunity for our members to know one another. Sharing of knowledge, experiences, news reports of the national meetings, colored slides and pictures, special bulbs, and seeds is a basic part of any gardener's life. Members of the society who are interested in joining a robin are invited to write to the chairman or the co-chairman.

MRS RICHARD O. BRADBURY,
co-chairman
612 Grand Ave.,
Vancouver, Washington

All Members — Send your editor a postal listing your *best all round* (for show and garden) trumpets (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d).

All Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairmen — Write the Bulletin editor a brief report on your show the day after it is held — giving number of exhibitors, number of exhibits, Blue Ribbon and Medal winners (name of flower and exhibitor), and any striking features. Want this for late April Bulletin.

New Rules for Shows — If you wish to qualify your spring show under the new rules, write Mrs. Goethe Link, RR6, Box 152, Martinsville, Ind.

TWO EXPERIENCES IN FIGHTING NEMATODES AND BASAL ROT

By CAREY E. QUINN

My garden is a small one-man operation. I carry a lot of valuable plant and bulb material and have no place to move to or rotate in case my beds get infected with bulb nematodes or basal rot—the two principal things I have to fight.

I tried Dowfume (by the Dow Chemical Company) for nematodes. I took everything out of each bed, loosened the soil to 8 inches, put row of inverted flower pots down the center of the bed to hold up the 6 x 18 foot plastic sheet that went on next. Then I sat a big flat bowl in the center of the bed to contain one end of a rubber tube, and punctured and clipped the other end of this tube to a pint can of Dowfume (they sell a tube made for the purpose) that ran a few feet outside of the sheet. I weighted down the sheet all around. Left it on for 48 hours.

The stuff killed everything in the bed including fungus and weedseeds. I put back new daffodil bulbs and chrysanthemums.

The improvement in growth in the beds treated this year was almost miraculous. Never lost a bulb and they grew tremendously. Same for the chrysanthemums. Lots of trouble, but it does a good job. I am going to treat all beds about every 5 or 6 years hereafter.

Then in another bed where basal rot had almost wrecked me, I went down a bit around all old clumps — enough to make a cup receptacle some 9 or 10 inches in diameter and poured in a pint of Carco X (Getzum Products, Sumner, Washington). In covering new bulbs, I left a cup at top and poured in the Carco X. Simple to mix — 3 tablespoons to a gallon of water. There appears to be no basal rot in that bed this year!

Judges for Shows — Write your Regional Vice-President for list of accredited judges and students in your region.

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The American Daffodil Society
10 Otho Ridge Road
Lutherville, Maryland

1957 REGISTRATION REPORT

MRS. WALTER COLQUITT, *Registrar*

1957 Registrants and Their Registrations

BAUGHN, Mrs. R. N., 1232 Clifton St.,
Conway Arkansas
ARKANSAS TRAVELER

CULPEPPER, Charles W., 4435 N. Per-
shing Drive, Arlington 3, Virginia
RED SUNRISE, SNOW GEM

1957 Registrations

ARKANSAS TRAVELER (Baughn).
3a; 18"; Early midseason. P. light
yellow; C., light yellow. barrii con-
spicuous X unknown.

RED SUNRISE (Culpepper). 2b; 20";
Early midseason. P., pale yellow; C.,
orange red. Fortune X Dick Wellband.

SNOW GEM (Culpepper). 3b; 18"; Mid-
season. P., White; C., orange red.
Firetail X unknown.

Charles H. Mueller
Bulb Specialist

River Road
New Hope, Pennsylvania

World's Finest Bulbs

OUR SPRING DISPLAY — a living cata-
logue — open to the public from April
1 to May 25, contains more than 1100
varieties of spring-flowering bulbs from
which to select and order your bulbs
for fall planting. Tulips include newest
Dutch hybrids, some of which can only
be seen here. Daffodils include best
Dutch, English and Irish varieties. Write
for *Special Daffodil Offer* or *Fall
Folder*.

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Spring Issue

May

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CAREY E. QUINN, Editor and Chairman, Publications Committee, 1010 Vermont Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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DR. CHARLES R. PHILLIPS, Managing Editor, The Year Book, 608 N. Market St., Frederick, Md.

WILLARD A. KING, Business and Advertising Manager, 7902 Bradley Blvd., Bethesda, 14, Md.

EDITORIAL

You will note the addition of some new names to our Editorial Staff. This means better publications.

Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, better known to most of us who love this peerless exhibitor as "Kitty." She knows her daffodils as well as the many facets to publications.

Dr. Charles R. Phillips, a bachelor free lance who insists on being called "Charlie", is a famous chemist by profession with a happy yen for daffodils and their problems.

Mr. Willard King is a keen business man and sales expert, who grows daffodils with his day lilies for relaxation.

I am deeply devoted to all three of our new associates. I believe in them. I hope they will have your trust and your cooperation.

On Getting New Members

It's easy. We are rather well organized now and we have something you can urge your gardening friends to join with confidence.

Each of you know who the daffodil growers are in your respective commu-

nities. Some, you may have to work up a bit. Some, you will want to make a present of their first year's dues—I often do this. But in any event let's turn to and get in every daffodil grower you know or can get to know.

The President's Desk

It is my pleasant duty to announce that Grant Mitsch, Canby, Ore., has offered to include a copy of our new membership folder in each one of his 1958 catalogs at no cost to the Society. His generous proposal has been accepted and should result in a great many new members.

* * *

A standard procedure for receiving new members has just been put in effect. Upon receipt of application for membership and payment of dues, Mrs. Bridges will issue a membership card as receipt, and send it together with letter of welcome signed by me, a questionnaire to learn the new member's interests, and a list of the Society's officers marked to identify the new member's regional vice president. The completed questionnaire is to be forwarded by the new member to his or her regional vice president.

New members who join before October 1 of any year will receive back issues of the Bulletin for the current year and the Yearbook issued at the end of their membership year. Any new membership sent in after October 1 will take effect the following January 1 and the fall (October) issue of the Bulletin will be sent gratis. All memberships are on a calendar year basis and the Yearbook due each member is the one appearing at the close of the membership year, which will bear the date of the following year. Thus a member paying dues for 1958 will receive the 1959 Yearbook issued in December, 1958. Promises of the yearbook for a prior year as an inducement to membership cannot be honored in fairness to others, but back numbers of the yearbook may be purchased, if available, from Mrs. Bridges. Only the 1958 Yearbook is still available at \$1.00 per copy, postpaid. This policy was established by the Directors at Philadelphia, November 23, 1957.

* * *

A new edition of the Classified List of Daffodil Names was issued in March by the Royal Horticultural Society. Revisions are quite extensive. Send your order with check for \$1.50 per copy to Mrs. Wm. A. Bridges, 10 Othoridge Road, Lutherville, Md.

* * *

Two of the five daffodil yearbooks—1936 and 1937—issued by the American Horticultural Society are still in print. The others are collectors' items. While they last, a set of the two may be had by sending one dollar to the Society at 1600 Bladensburg Road, Washington, D. C.

* * *

This year, for the first time, the symposium will be conducted on a regional basis, under the supervision of Charles Meehan of Chesterfield, S. C. His contribution of time and thought is exceeded only by that of our indefatigable treasurer. A regional symposium must be the basis of satisfactory daffodil growing in this vast country.

The Society was incorporated at the Atlanta convention and copies of the by-laws are obtainable from the Secretary, Miss Estelle L. Sharp, Berwyn, Pa.

GEO. S. LEE, JR.

FLASH REVIEW OF THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

By CAREY E. QUINN

The Convention was on when a nice hostess greeted Charlie Meehan and myself in the Atlanta Biltmore with a small tub of iced cokes and two Confederate flags!

That Georgia crowd really did a job. Fay Pearce and his lovely wife were everywhere. Mrs. G. Bonner Spearman was a marvel—I'll never forget that beautiful ballroom Friday night complete with green silk tablecloths. And Margaret Tolleson, Mrs. Jack Sandler and Sister No. 2, Mrs. Stovall, Mrs. Kenny Dunwoody and Bernie Kennedy, and many more—you-all sho' put it over.

Ray Allen, thinner but looking fine in the chair, opened the Convention attended by some 200 members, Friday, March 28. Then we got grandly welcomed. After the niceties Joel Chandler Harris sketched in daffodils in Atlanta and Miller Thompson from Stone Mountain, gave a carefully prepared study on growing daffodils in Georgia red clay. Miller says to use rubbing alcohol to disinfect the bulbs before planting, keep all decaying matter away from the bulbs in the ground, and to use nitrogen rather freely.

Mrs. Ben Robertson gave her very enlightening experiences in making and growing seedlings. George Lee, our president, took over the business session wherein the finishing approval of incorporating the society was given.

The afternoon bus trip to the remarkable Cyclorama of the Civil War Battle of Atlanta reminded us we were down south. We did a real old fashioned barbeque in Grant Park. The weather did us dirt, and the flowers in most instances were at about early midseason but with very fine colors.

Friday evening with Carey Quinn presiding in the lovely Pompeian Room, so exquisitely decorated by Mrs. Bonner Spearman, Dr. John Wister gave us a fascinating running history of daffodils in this country. Prexy Lee gave his message on the state of the nation, following which we trooped to Room 10 of the hotel to see a fine display of cut flowers. Grant Mitsch had many of the new things in beautiful form—I hope he has enough of his new Bethany 2d to go around. And Mrs. Ben Robinson had a lot of nice seedlings. And there were others.

Saturday morning Mrs. Willie Rice Hurst filled us with nostalgia in "Grandmother's Garden." And Dr. D. L. Gill, a famous plant pathologist, told us how to keep our daffodils healthy with slides to illustrate. Then Willis Wheeler, in the chair, paneled a jury of six experts and a perfect barrage of questions from the floor made this item one of the features of the convention. Lunch followed with Joel Harris presiding, and Mr. Leo Aikan from the Atlanta Constitution editorial staff made the most entertaining after-dinner speech I've ever heard. I laughed until I ached. More bus trips to gardens followed Saturday afternoon (how many broke down?) and the Saturday night Banquet with President George Lee in the chair closed a happy convention, with a fascinating talk on Plant Exploration by the famous Dr. Ira S. Nelson of Louisiana.

Some 62 members stayed over Sunday to take Judging Course No. 1, put on by Mrs. Goethe Link, assisted by Mrs. Henry C. Prange, Mrs. David O. Holman, Mrs. John Downing and Hubert Fischer.

Gosh, how tired I am and how glad to get home. But what a Convention! We'll give you some of the lectures in full later in the Year Book—but how sorry I am for all of you who couldn't make it.

SHORT REPORTS ON 1958 SHOWS

The Twenty-Fourth Garden Club of Virginia Show was small, compared to this Club's usual show, but beautiful.

Coolin, a white trumpet, shown by Mrs. Fletcher Woodward of Charlottesville, won Best in Show. Adventure, a large cupped self yellow, won the Blue Ribbon in both single specimen and collection of three of same variety for Mrs. Harry Harris of Alexandria, proving that an inexpensive bulb, well grown, can win.

The composition featuring specimen daffodils used Beersheba with driftwood, and won the Blue for Mrs. James Tindall.

Mrs. Chesterman Constantine of Gloucester won the coveted Harris Cup for 12 varieties in at least four divisions.

* * *

The Far West Region held a show March 1 and 2 at Whittier, Calif. The Green Ribbon was won by Mrs. G. W. Burns of Encinitas for: Shirley Neal, Flora's Favorite, Everdina, Garron, Krakatoa, Fairy Dream, Yellow Warbler, Jonquilla, Cheyenne, Amateur, Burgo-meister Gouveneur, and Laurentia.

Tunis won the White Ribbon for Mrs. J. R. Nederburgh of Whittier.

* * *

The Ninth Capital Show in Washington, scheduled later than usual this year, hit the peak of the local season resulting in an outstanding display.

On the whole, the trophy classes displaying collections drew the best material, led by the American Daffodil Society silver medal (the Carey E. Quinn medal) for 24 varieties in at least five divisions, won by Mrs. Richard Marshall of Alexandria, Va.

Some of the Blue Ribbon winners in single specimen classes were Goldcourt, Preamble, Mount Hood, Spellbinder, Velveteen, Armada, Greeting, Daviot, Interim, Zero, Binkie, Therm, Moina, Hollandia, Yellow Cheerfulness, Pearly Queen, Silver Chimes, Charity May, Beryl, Sweetness, Trevithian, Martha Washington, Actaea and Narcissus Orientales.

The Rose Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society was won by Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr. for the best seedling from crosses made by the exhibitor.

At the First Annual Daffodil Show in Oklahoma City, Content won Best in Show for Mrs. R. W. Wilkerson.

Both the White Ribbon and the Green Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society were won by Mrs. Paul W. Dunlop—the White with a vase of three Trousseau, and the Green with a collection of 12 varieties.

Other winning varieties were King Alfred, Beersheba, Balmoral, Royal Yellow, Brunswick, Princess Fairal, Thalia, Peeping Tom and Trevithian.

Because of the late season, early flowers were in the majority but the show drew a large and enthusiastic attendance and forecasts an even better show next year.

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL SHOW

APRIL 29 AND 30

The New England Regional Show at Greenwich, Connecticut showed some 800 items and 74 exhibitors. The flowers were generally excellent and competition was keen in all classes including the miniatures.

The winner of the American Daffodil Society Purple Ribbon for a collection of five different varieties went to George S. Lee, Jr., for Fermoy, Mr. Jinks, Kilworth, Garland, Dunkeld.

The best flower in the show was Dunkeld with Masaka a close runner-up.

Other Blue Ribbon winners went to Irish Luck, Cantatrice, Preamble, Ludlow, St. Egwin, Masaka, Cheerfulness, Geranium, Hawera, Angel Tears, Chinese White, Early Mist, Vigil, and Kilworth.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC SCHOOL

The Middle Atlantic Region announced its School for Judging Course Number 2 was held on April 25 last in Baltimore with 72 in attendance. Fifty-two took the closing examination. Mrs. Wm. A. Bridges and Dr. Harold King assisted in the lectures.

MIDWEST REGIONAL SHOW AT INDIANAPOLIS

APRIL 22 AND 23

The Midwest Regional Show at Indianapolis brought out some 45 exhibitors with 559 specimens. Flowers were late but generally good, especially those from naturalized plantings.

The coveted Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal from the American Daffodil Society for a collection of 24 different varieties was won by Mrs. Goethe Link with Polnesk, Jezebel, Shot Silk, Binkie, Dunloe, Forfar, Firebird, Glorious, Virginia Wright, White Lion, Duke of Windsor, Therm, Fortune, Silver Chimes, Coverack Perfection, Green Island, Ardour, Coolin, General Pershing, Distingue, Effective, Urania, Ardclinis, and Lemon Drops.

The Purple Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society was won by Mrs. Goethe Link for a collection of five triandrus hybrids: Shot Silk, Thalia, Pearly Queen, Lemon Drops, and Phyllis Garth.

The Rose Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society for the best seedling was also won by Mrs. Goethe Link for a large cupped seedling 548, Alight by Coverack Perfection.

The Midwest Region held its Annual Meeting and School Number 2 on April 12 and 13 with Hubert Fischer and Mrs. John Downing serving as instructors. Thirty-three took the school. Mr. George S. Lee was the principal speaker at the closing dinner.

SOIL FUMIGANTS

Of interest to our members should be a recent summary by Dr. G. K. Parris, head of the Botany Department, Mississippi State College, on "Soil Fumigants and Their Use," in which he reviews the very considerable progress that has been made in this field in the last few years. (Plant Disease Reporter, Vol. 42, No. 2—Feb. 15, 1958.) A soil fumigant is an organic chemical of high vapor pressure which, when worked into the soil, will volatilize and kill such pests as nematodes, fungi, or weed seeds. Certain of these fumigants are toxic, hard to

apply, and have to be used in conjunction with a surface seal such as asphalt paper or plastic film. With some of the products, merely wetting the upper two inches of the treated soil with water will hold in the fumigant, and still other newer ones require no surface seal.

Dr. Parris points out that as late as five years ago the only fumigants in use were chloropicrin, D-D mixture, ethylene dibromide and methyl bromide. There was no fumigant available which could be applied to the roots of living plants to reduce or remove nematode infection. Today, such remedial treatment is possible with Nemagon and with V-C 13 Nemacide. Vapam and Mylone are other new fumigants said to control certain fungi and weed seeds as well as nematodes. Terraclor is a new soil fungicide, and one of the newest products is Telone, which is being extensively studied as a nematocide. Dr. Parris believes that the introduction of these newer products, many of which are safer and easier to apply than the ones previously available, should be of interest to the home gardener as well as to the large commercial growers who have the equipment and facilities to use the older types of fumigants.

GROWING TAZETTAS IN THE NORTH

It may appear that gardeners in the north should forget the frost-susceptible varieties and species such as the forms of *Narcissus tazetta*, including Paper White, Scilly White, Soleil d' Or, and *N. tazetta*, var. *orientalis* (the Chinese Sacred Lily). Silver Chimes can also be included in this group. However, in spite of the difficulties, some gardeners, for sentimental reasons, or to broaden their knowledge, like to try the tender things.

Normally, if not lifted at the end of the previous growing season, those varieties can be expected to start growth in the early autumn and will thrust up a considerable length of foliage before the arrival of winter. Such leaves, during periods of heavy frost, will be killed to

the ground. To avoid that damage try lifting the bulbs each year for return to the ground in late fall. By doing so you will usually prevent their sending up leaves until the spring.

The Breeding and Selection Committee.

COLD TREATMENT FOR DAFFODIL SEEDS

There may be times when the daffodil breeder finds it impossible to plant his seed at the recommended time of late spring or early summer. If that happens, two years of limited tests have shown that storage of the seed in covered jars of damp sphagnum moss in the ordinary household refrigerator at 40° to 50° F. will give good germination the following spring, even though such seed is planted in October or November. What will result if the seed is placed in the freezing compartment of the refrigerator, or the deep freeze, has not been determined. If someone tries that, please inform us of the result.

The Breeding and Selection Committee.

KEEP DAFFODIL SEEDS MOIST

The general recommendation by those experienced in daffodil breeding is that narcissus seed should be planted soon after harvesting, or by the time the bulbs are ready for lifting. Drying the seed all summer before fall planting apparently causes them to go into a dormancy which is frequently not broken until the second spring after planting, and a year's time is thus lost in finally producing blooms from the crosses.

Experience seems to show that planting of the seed soon after harvest will reduce the chance of seed dormancy. However, even early planting may not be the complete answer to the problem if periods of summer and autumn drought dry out the soil of the seed beds. Therefore, in such periods of dryness, seed beds should be sprinkled to make sure they remain moist until fall or winter rains come. Such care should bring fine germination.

The Breeding and Selection Committee.

RETAIL DAFFODIL DEALERS

After many requests, we have obtained from one of our informed members a list of retail dealers who specialize in daffodils or bulbs in general. The editors have been unable to check this for completeness or accuracy. We apologize in advance for errors or omissions.

Barr & Sons, 11-13 King St.
Covent Garden, London WC2,
England
Daffodil Mart, Nuttall Station
Gloucester, Virginia
P. de Jager & Sons, Inc.
188 Asbury St.
South Hamilton, Massachusetts
W. J. Dunlop, Dunrobin, Broughshane
Ballymena, Northern Ireland
David W. Gourlay, The Down House
Tockington, near Bristol, England
Alec Gray, Treswithian Daffodil Farm
Camborne, Cornwall, England
J. Heemskerk, c/o P. van Deursen
Sassenheim, Netherlands
Alexander Irving Heimlich,
Woburn, Massachusetts
Little England Daffodil Farm
Bena, Virginia
Peter Lower, Teignmouth,
South Devon, England
Grant E. Mitsch, Daffodil Haven
Canby, Oregon
Chas. H. Mueller,
River Road, New Hope, Pa.
Nellis Nurseries, Inc.
Holland, Mich.
H. J. Ohms, Inc. "Arnhemia"
P.O. Box 222
Stamford, Connecticut
J. Lionel Richardson, Prospect House
Waterford, Ireland
River's Edge Flower Farm
Gloucester, Va.
Swayne's Gardens, P.O. Box 109
Puyallup, Washington
Trenoweth Valley Flower Farm, Ltd.
St. Keverne, Cornwall, England
C. G. van Tubergen, Ltd.
Zwanenburg Nurseries
Haarlem, Netherlands
Waltz Brothers, Route 1, Box 150
Salem, Virginia

Guy L. Wilson,
The Knockan, Broughshane
County Antrim, Northern Ireland
Zandbergen Bros., Inc. "Tulipdom"
Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York

THE 25 CENT VARIETIES IN THE ADS SYMPOSIUM

Several members have requested a list of the 25 cent items in our last symposium.

A check of recent catalogs indicates the following come within that category. It should be pointed out that in garden club bulk orders many more expensive varieties can be purchased at this price. In this list the majority are garden decorative, rather than show flowers.

1a: Diotima, Lord Wellington, Unsurpassable.

1b: Music Hall, President Le Brun, Queen of Bicolors.

1c: Beersheba, Ada Finch, Mrs. E. H. Krelage, Mount Hood, Roxana.

2a: Carlton, Dunkeld, Fortune, Aranjuez, Carbineer, Rustom Pasha.

2b: Bodilly, Brunswick, Daisy Schaffer, Polindra, Tunis.

2b: Dick Wellband, Duke of Windsor, Selma Lagerlof.

2c: Jules Verne, Tenedos, White Nile.

3a: Edward Buxton, Mangosteen.

3b: Forfar, Kansas, Lady Kesteven, La Riente, St. Louis.

3c: Hera, Samaria.

4: Cheerfulness, Daphne, Feu de Joie, Mary Copeland, Yellow Cheerfulness.

5: Niveth, Shot Silk, Moonshine, Thalia, Tresamble.

6: Beryl, March Sunshine, February Gold.

7: Golden Perfection, Golden Sceptre, Trevithian.

8: Geranium, Cragford, Glorious, Martha Washington, Orange Wonder, Laurens Koster, Scarlet Gem.

9: Actaea, Dulcimer, Red Rim.

10: *jonquilla*, *cyclamineus*, *triandrus albus*, *poeticus recurvus*.

Pink: Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, Pink Fancy.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Statement of Income and Expenses

For the Period May 4, 1954 to December 31, 1957

Income:

Dues—1954.....	\$ 861.00		
—1955.....	680.50		
—1956.....	1,937.06		
—1957.....	2,693.50	\$6,172.06	
Sale of Bulletins and Year Books—1955.....	9.50		
—1956.....	30.00		
—1957.....	39.00	78.50	
Gifts and Donations—1955.....	53.00		
—1956.....	129.68		
—1957.....	9.00	191.68	
Conventions—1956 Income\$3,528.50			
Expense 3,101.19	427.31		
—1957 Net	353.96	781.27	
Sale of Royal Horticultural Society's Year Books and Lists—1957			
Income	422.70		
Cost of Items Sold	309.80	112.90	
Rental of Slides—1957.....		15.00	
Interest Income—1956	3.06		
—1957	12.43	15.49	
Miscellaneous Income—1956		.11	
Adjustment for Unidentified Income		281.36	\$7,648.37

Expenses:

Office Supplies & Stationery.....	\$ 666.93		
Membership Cards and Secretarial Assistance.....	186.67		
Postage.....	720.33		
Addressograph Plates.....	94.98		
Bulletins.....	1,411.88		
Dues to Other Societies.....	45.00		
Year Books.....	880.54		
Constitution and By-Laws.....	163.20		
Medical Expenses.....	16.00		
Expense Account—1st Vice President.....	50.00		
Library Books and Symposium	56.00		
Show Expenses.....	41.04		
Bank Charges and Tax on Dinners.....	22.24		
Audit Fee.....	150.00		
Fidelity Bond.....	12.50	4,517.31	

Net Income for the Period—to Exhibit A.....\$3,131.06

Balance Sheet December 31, 1957

ASSETS

Current:

Checking Funds—Towson Nat'l. Bank.....	\$2,664.29		
Savings Funds—First Fed. Sav. & Loan Assoc. of Towson.....	427.49		
Petty Cash	30.00		
Accounts Receivable— Baker Webster Printing Co.	\$ 30.00		
The Royal Horticultural Society	31.10	61.10	
Inventory of The Royal Horticultural Society's Year Books and Lists	109.50	\$3,292.38	

Other Assets:

Inventory of Color Slides.....	129.68		
Total Assets		<u>\$3,422.06</u>	

LIABILITIES

Current:

Reserve for Prepaid 1958 Dues.....	\$ 291.00		
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Net Worth:

Surplus—from Exhibit B.....	3,131.06		
Total Liabilities		<u>\$3,422.06</u>	

Mrs. Nathan B. Sangre
201 Lansdowne Ave.
Wayne, Pa.

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Washington, D. C.
Permit No. 41132

The American Daffodil Society
10 Otho Ridge Road
Lutherville, Maryland

SOME FLASHES FROM THE GREAT ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY DAFFODIL SHOW

APRIL 15 AND 16—LONDON

J. Lionel Richardson won the Engleheart Cup with his Cape Horn, Majorca, Tudor Minstrel, Burnished Gold, No. 589, Air Marshall, White Prospect, Border Chief, Rose Royale, No. 458, and Matapan. Mr. Richardson also was the winner for the best six varieties not yet in commerce with Eire, No. 299, No. 332, Careyserlle, No. 737, Tahiti and Glacier.

The best yellow trumpet in the highly contested open classes was Mr. Richardson's Golden Rapture. Preamble was the winner of best 1b. Empress of Ireland shown by Dr. de Navarro was the best 1c. Spellbinder is still the best 1d. Border Chief was best yellow-red 2a, with Bala-laika the best 2a with a red border. Richardson's No. 428 was best self yellow 2a. Arbar was best 2b with Fastnet winning

the 2b with a redish rim. Tudor Minstrel was the best big Leedsii 2b, and Early Mist the best white 2c. Chunking is again best 3a, with the newer Perimeter 3a showing red only at edge of cup. Blarney is once again best 3b, and Hamzali the best rimmed 3b. The new Richardson Nevore was the best pale or small Leedsii 3b. And Chinese White is again the best 3c. Harvest Moon and Tresamble, Hawera and Silver Chimes closed out the *triandrus* classes. Pepys was the best *cyclamineus*, and Sweetness and Cherie the best *jonquillas*. Geranium was best *tazetta* and Pindar the best poet. Maiden's Blush was best pink.

Slieveboy was the best flower in show.

Vulcan was best in the early London Show.

All the flowers in the English Show were very good this year and competition keen and close.



The Daffodil Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY

The American Daffodil Society

Summer Issue

August 1958

CAREY E. QUINN, Editor and Chairman, Publications Committee, 1010 Vermont Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. HOWARD B. BLOOMER, Managing Editor, Bulletin, Rt. 2, Box 131, Lorton, Virginia

DR. CHARLES R. PHILLIPS, Managing Editor, The Yearbook, 608 N. Market St., Frederick, Md.

WILLARD A. KING, Business and Advertising Manager, 7902 Bradley Blvd., Bethesda, 14, Md.

EDITORIAL

This issue of our Bulletin is as usual devoted to the culture of daffodils. Permit your editors to call special attention to the article by Dr. Neil W. Stuart of the U. S. Department of Agriculture—a great authority on the subject of nutrition. We wish also to call special attention to the article by Jan de Graaf since he is one of the few persons who can claim familiarity with cultural practices over the country as a whole.

* * *

Beginning with the current year, we will drop the Fall Bulletin and issue the Year Book in November.

* * *

Copy for the Yearbook is due August 15!

* * *

The Winter Bulletin, to issue in late January, will be devoted to shows and the planning and running of shows. Please, as soon as your show dates are fixed, advise us. We would like to make the list cover every show in the country—if we can only get the information in time. The deadline for the Winter Bulletin is January 1.

* * *

We are grieved to note the sudden passing of our friend E. Fay Pearce of

Atlanta, our former regional vice president. It is a great loss and our most heartfelt sympathy goes to Fay's surviving wife, son, and many friends.

* * *

At the same time we welcome Mrs. Ben Robertson of South Carolina as the new regional vice president of the Southeastern Region. Mrs. Robertson is a lovely person, a great daffodil enthusiast and breeder, and one with whom you will find pleasure in cooperating.

* * *

New members and all others will be listed in the Yearbook. There are now too many to list separately in the Bulletin. We wish, however, to welcome each new member and urge them to write us when they have an idea.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Coming so shortly after the Atlanta Convention, the passing of Fay Pearce has touched many of us with the feeling of intimate loss. It was fortunate that so many had that chance to meet and know such a warm and friendly man. Our affection and happy memories draw us closely to Mrs. Pearce at this time.

* * *

The Executive Committee has named Mrs. Ben M. Robertson of Taylors,

S. C., to complete the unexpired term of the late Fay Pearce as Vice President of the Southeast Region.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Fischer, with an assist from Frank Winter, are building up our two collections of slides and preparing notes to accompany them. Members having top quality, original slides of specimens or garden scenes of daffodils which they are willing to donate should get in touch with Mr. Fischer, Route 3, 63rd Street, Hinsdale, Ill. Upon completion the sets may be rented from Mrs. John Moats, 5609 Harwick Road, Washington 16, D. C., for \$5.00.

* * *

Another of our commercial members, P. de Jager and Sons, South Hamilton, Mass., has generously volunteered to distribute our membership folders without cost to the Society. As a result they will be included with all copies of the de Jager catalog which are requested in response to current advertising.

* * *

The president of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Mr. George R. Clark, in expressing the lively interest of his society in the fact that we shall gather at Philadelphia for our convention in April, 1959, writes as follows:

"We would like very much to plan our show so that it coincides with yours. In fact if we could combine our shows into one major exhibit, I am sure that the community would appreciate it as well as narcissus enthusiasts. I hope you will tell the members of your society that the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society welcomes you to Philadelphia. I trust that you will avail yourselves of the many conveniences our office can provide."

Plans for a joint show are in the hands of Dr. John Wister, general chairman of the convention. Incidentally our Secretary, Miss Estelle Sharp, is a member of the executive council of the PHS.

* * *

Our library, under the direction of

Mrs. Moats, is being gradually built up. If you have duplicates or copies of useful material you are willing to donate, or even sell, get in touch with Mrs. Moats. Items wanted include the RHS Classified List, editions prior to 1955; RHS Yearbooks prior to 1935; American Daffodil Yearbooks of the American Horticultural Society for 1935 and 1942; any daffodil books prior to Jefferson-Brown.

* * *

The newly created Judges Committee consists of Mrs. Paul L. Garrett, 1710 Normal Drive, Bowling Green, Ky., chairman, and the nine regional vice presidents. Mrs. Garrett will maintain all records and keep the regional vice presidents informed of approved and student judges within their respective regions.

* * *

Mrs. Ferdinand M. Barthelme, Biltmore, N. C., has been elected Regional Director to succeed Mrs. Robertson.

* * *

The Awards Committee is being organized under Mrs. Leon Killigrew, Hobart, Ind., as chairman.

* * *

Changes of address should always be sent to our treasurer, Mrs. William A. Bridges, 10 Othoridge Road, Lutherville, Md.

GEO. S. LEE, JR.

DISPLAY OF AMERICAN BRED DAFFODILS AT CONVENTION

A feature of the 1959 Philadelphia Convention will be a display of American-bred daffodils.

Invitations to enter are being sent to all daffodil breeders registered with the ADS, but entry is open to all. Those who do not receive an invitation need only advise Prof. L. P. Mains, Drexel Institute of Technology, 32nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, how many bulbs they wish to enter and about when they will be shipped.

All bulbs will be returned to the owner unless it is requested that they be turned over to Dr. Wister for further

trial. Larry Mains, who is co-chairman of the convention, has promised to plant and chart the bulbs personally, and later to lift, clean and return them. Only the usual bone meal will be used at planting time unless other diet is specified.

Entries for some of their youngsters have already been received from Orville Fay and Mrs. Ben Robertson. There will be room for everyone.

MORE DAFFODIL SHOWS NEEDED

The pool of ADS judges consists of two groups. The first consists of 156 persons who have been given temporary cards as Approved Judges. These cards all expire December 31, 1959. The second has 165 individuals who have passed an examination at one of our judging schools and thus became Student Judges. The second group contains many persons from the first group who wish to earn a permanent certificate as an Accredited Judge.

The requirements for an Accredited Judge are stated in full on page 42 of the 1957-58 Yearbook.

The 165 individuals who have qualified as Student Judges will be anxious to secure their show experience and this means there will need to be many more shows with an ADS Approved Judge on each panel, so that Students can get credit needed for their permanent certificates as Accredited Judges.

Under our rules, Student Judges who do not hold a card as a temporarily Approved Judge must judge at least three daffodil shows, or the sections of garden club shows as the member of a panel containing at least one ADS Approved Judge. Student Judges should inquire whether there will be an ADS Approved Judge on the panel before accepting an invitation to judge. This should stimulate shows to use our judges.

Shows which may be counted for either judging or exhibiting credit need not be ADS approved except when ADS awards are offered. Start counting shows and exhibits the year the first course

was passed. In a few cases this will be Course No. 2.

Three sets of cards for reporting shows judged and also an application blank for an ADS Accredited Judge have been mailed to all students with instructions for their use. Students should not return the blank until all three courses have been passed and other requirements met.

When an ADS Approved Judge, who is also a Student, judges a show and is the only ADS Approved Judge on the panel, he should fill in the cards in the regular manner and ask the show chairman to sign in the space provided for the Approved Judge's signature. Note must be made on the card that signature is that of show chairman because there was no Approved Judge on panel.

If you are in doubt as to who the ADS Approved Judges are in your region, write either Mrs. Paul L. Garrett, 1710 Normal Drive, Bowling Green, Ky., or your regional vice-president for information.

Plan now to have a daffodil show next spring in your area and by all means use ADS Student Judges in combination with an ADS Approved Judge.

MRS. GOETHE LINK,
Chairman, Daffodil Study Schools

PLANTING DAFFODILS

By JAN DE GRAAFF

As I write this, in June, the daffodils in the fields here are still green and the foliage stands straight up. The bulbs are still growing and the deep cracks that appear in the soil, near the plants, indicate that the bulbs are making good size. The deep preparation of the soil before planting, the heavy crop of crimson clover that was ploughed under last summer, the use of pre-emergence sprays that have kept the weed population down, the fact that we are growing only selected, virus-free stocks—all these factors now cooperate to assure us of a bumper crop. With due allowance for climatic variations, at this time, there is

no reason why the daffodils in your garden should not look equally healthy.

Yet, it is quite possible, that daffodils can present an entirely different appearance and, frankly, we do have some with foliage that is already turning yellow. These plants have gone into a stage of pre-mature dormancy. The reason is not far to seek—these were surplus bulbs, held in storage until long after their normal planting time. Since they were planted in November in a field that was hastily and inadequately prepared, the results could have been predicted—a poor stand, flowers with little substance and, of course, a crop that will be sub-standard. This again shows that early planting and deep preparation of the soil are essential—not only for bulb growth, but also for the production of good flowers.

Daffodils like a good garden soil, well-tilled and porous. They like a sunny location and must be kept free from weeds and encroaching shrubs. They should be planted with four inches of soil over the top of the bulb and, after planting, should be left undisturbed, year after year, until the plants become too crowded or the soil too exhausted to produce good flowers. Then, when the foliage turns yellow, dig the entire stock, cure them in a shady, cool and dry place; separate the bulbs when fully dry, and plant again in a new, well-prepared bed, border or field. Fresh manure should never be used. A handful of bone meal for each plant, some old, very well-rotted manure, or some leafmould worked into the soil before planting, will help you to obtain good flowers. Above all, remember that it is just as much effort to plant poor bulbs as it is to plant good ones and that small, dried-up bulbs cannot produce good flowers.

American-grown, acclimated, selected bulbs will consistently give better results than any others—a fact that is well appreciated by the commercial florists of this country. And, if they are better for greenhouse use, then these plump, carefully cured bulbs will just as surely produce better flowers for you.

DAFFODILS, FERTILIZERS, AND DISEASES

By NEIL W. STUART†

Probably few gardeners who grow daffodils and other flowering bulbs have ideal situations of climate and soil. In their desire to promote good growth in spite of unfavorable conditions, they frequently resort to quick remedies or hoped-for remedies. One of the most common of these is the application of commercial fertilizers. It is true that lack of available nutrients limits plant growth, whether it be bulbs, vines, or trees. It is equally true that various plant species differ greatly in what might be termed their “feeding power,” as well as their requirements for optimum growth. The statement has been made that a book could be written on bulb fertilization—because we know so little about the subject. If we talk about farm crops such as corn or potatoes, the recommendation for a given area can usually be given in a single paragraph. To give fertilizer recommendations for growing daffodils without regard to climate and soil is well nigh impossible.

Thus, in the Eastern United States, *Fusarium* basal rot is probably the most important factor in daffodil bulb production. Annual losses of 50 percent of the bulbs from basal rot have been experienced. The loss varies from year to year, apparently due to climatic conditions, the level of basal rot in the stock, crop rotation, and fertilizer practice. The necessity for fungicidal treatment in order to effect some control of the disease has tended to overshadow the importance of cultural practices, including the use of fertilizers. It has been difficult to separate the effect of the various fertilizer elements on bulb growth from their effect on the disease.

It is not surprising that fertilizer tests with daffodils have produced conflicting results. The United States Department of Agriculture cooperated with State

† Physiologist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.

workers in an extensive series of tests in the Wilmington, N. C., area more than 20 years ago. Twenty fertilizer treatments produced no significant difference in yield of bulbs. In later tests, when daffodil bulbs received the same fertilized treatment in two successive years, there were no differences in yield the first year, but treatments without sufficient nitrogen restricted flowering and bulb growth the second year. These tests were conducted in soil of relatively low fertility.

Fertilizer tests over a three-year period at Beltsville, Md., of the effects of various combinations of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium on bulb growth showed that nitrogen in the fertilizer increased the amount of basal rot and reduced the weight and number of bulbs and the number of flowers. The same effect, **although to a lesser extent**, was obtained with phosphorus. The presence of potassium in the fertilizer had the opposite effect, increasing yields of bulbs and flowers and decreasing the amount of basal rot. However, the differences in yield due to fertilizer treatment were small in comparison with those produced by fungicidal treatment. Half of the bulbs in each fertilizer treatment were dipped in a fungicide twice annually. The crop of bulbs that were not dipped in the fungicide showed a net loss in weight for the three-year period while those that were double dipped annually yielded nearly four times as much as the undipped ones. Fungicides obviously were more important than fertilizers in this test.

It should be remembered that the basal rot fungus requires nutrients and grows more vigorously when they are supplied. The fungus also grows faster under warm temperature conditions of eastern United States as compared with the cooler Pacific Northwest.

In the "Handbook of Bulb Growing and Forcing," J. H. Crossley states that daffodils do not thrive under high alkaline soil conditions. He recommends

supplying calcium carbonate (ground limestone) to a previous crop to produce a pH of 6 to 6.5. In Washington and Oregon the following fertilizer materials and rates per acre are recommended:

"Apply 30 to 50 pounds of nitrogen; 100 to 120 pounds of phosphorus (P_2O_5); 60 to 80 pounds of potash (K_2O); 30 pounds of magnesium (Mgo).

"The last should be in the sulfate form. There are two ways in which this material can be applied:

"(a) side dress early in the spring with 500 to 600 pounds per acre of 6-24-10-6 (the last 6 refers to Mgo, and should be in the sulfate form);

"(b) put under the bulbs in the fall 500 to 600 pounds of 0-24-10-6 and side dress in the spring with nitrogen.

"Additional nitrogen might be required if growth slows up while there is still good moisture in the soil. Use calcium nitrate as a source of supplementary nitrogen if such an application is needed."

What should the home gardener do with his daffodils? Put them in as good a site as possible considering drainage, exposure, etc., and move to a different area as often as possible, unless they are naturalized. Be content with a little less than maximum growth—if your soil will grow good grass, flowers, and vegetables it will grow good daffodils without supplemental fertilizer. If the bulbs are left in place for several years, it is probably best to side dress in the spring with a complete garden fertilizer. Remember that two pounds of fertilizer per 100 square feet is just under 1,000 pounds per acre. Finally, you may get more benefit from dipping your bulbs in a fungicide for controlling basal rot than from using fertilizers. Current recommendations by C. J. Gould of the Western Washington Experiment Station are for dipping the bulbs in phenyl mercuric acetate at the rate of one pound in 500 gallons of water for five minutes. See the bulb growers handbook referred to above for details.

THE TEST OF DISTINCTIVENESS

On the theory that the test of whether a daffodil is distinctive is whether one remembers it clearly after the season is over, your editors wrote a few people who saw a lot of daffodils over the past season and asked them, "Without reference to your notes, what daffodil names pop into your mind first when you think of the ones you saw this year?"

Frank Winter of Hinsdale, Ill., says, Pink Monarch, Roselands, Bryher, Exclusive and Rose Ribbon.

Mrs. Edith Walker of Martinsville, Va., who operates the test garden for the Garden Club of Virginia, says, Flamingo, Bethany, Festivity, Tudor Minstrel, Ceylon, Lapford, Galway, Ludlow and Cantatrice.

Carey Quinn says, Bethany, White Spire, Beleek, Artic Gold, Empress of Ireland, Rockall, Masaka, Bravura, Lapford and Raindrop.

Mrs. Serena Bridges, our treasurer, waves the flag for Beleek, Rosario, Carnlough, Blarney's Daughter, Beirut, Bizerta, Greenland, Cathedral, Forty-Niner, Ulster Prince and Albus Plenus Odoratus.

Mrs. Helen Link, our Midwest Regional V.P., remembers most clearly Firebird, Lemondrop, Snowflake, Duke of Windsor, Aurelia, Kilworth, Autowin, Cathedral, Horn of Plenty, and two of her own seedlings.

Charles Meehan, our Symposium chairman, remembers most clearly Rockall, Empress of Ireland, Vigil, Mrs. O. Ronalds, Lunar Sea, Snow Gem, Roseworthy, Arctic Gold, Rashee and Pirate King.

C. R. Wooten, member, Daffodil Committee, RHS, was greatly impressed in England and Ireland with Arctic Gold, King's Ransom, Empress of Ireland, St. Keverne, Border Chief, Farewell, Pirate King, Arbar, Castle of Mey, Rockall, Double Event, Susan (Jonq.), Felindre, Passionale (Pink), Carinthia (3b) and Andrew Marvell (poet).

George Lee, our president, could recall most clearly White Spire, Colora-

tura, Ardour, Bithynia, Tittle-Tattle, Snipe, Watieri and Atlanticus.

Willis Wheeler, our second vice-president, says, Bethany, White Spire and Snow Line are his sharpest recollections.

Mrs. Theodore Pratt of Little England remembers best from her tremendous novelty collection the following: Inver, Fine Gold, Ulster Prince, Lapford, Effective, Empress of Ireland, Glenshesk, Lunar Sea, Coppersmith, Armada, Foxhunter, Arakan, Border Chief, St. Keverne, Pirate King, Tudor Minstrel, Blarney's Daughter, Woodlea, Karanja, Easter Moon, Early Mist, Jezebel, Algeciras, Hamzali, Bryher, Double Event, Yellow Warbler, Dove Wings, Tittle-Tattle, Cragford, Cantabile, Raindrop, Halingy, Cyclataz, Peaseblossom, Pencrebar, Xit and Bobby Soxer.

Mrs. Howard Bloomer's immediate reply was: Lapford, Ulster Prince, Bethany and White Spire.

Dr. John C. Wister, chairman of the 1959 ADS Convention in Philadelphia, particularly mentioned February Silver, March Breeze, Fahan, Moonstruck, Armada, Altyre, Bryher, Silver Princess and Ballintoy.

NEW TENNESSEE SOCIETY

In April of this year the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society was organized and at this time has the healthy membership of 112. The officers are Mrs. Donald Linton, chairman; Miss Arlene Ziegler, vice-chairman; Mrs. Robert Cartwright, secretary; Mr. Dan Eadie, treasurer.

The advisory committee is composed of Mr. Sam Caldwells, Mr. Clarence Connell, Mrs. Geddes Douglas, Mrs. J. W. Napier and Mr. Jesse Wills.

SUCCESSFUL ST. LOUIS SHOW

The second Daffodil Show, held this spring in St. Louis at the Missouri Botanical Garden, produced some beautiful blooms. An interesting display was brought by Dr. Edgar Anderson from the Arboretum where much emphasis

has been placed on the growing of daffodils for that particular climate.

Spellbinder, judged the most perfect bloom in the show, won the Elizabeth Davis Bolt trophy for Mr. George T. Pettus.

Trousseau won a trophy for Mr. Clifford W. Benson as the most beautiful bi-color on display, and Mr. Benson was also the sweepstakes winner with Mrs. Grover F. Roennfeldt as runner-up for sweepstakes.

Other Blue Ribbon winners were Cantatrice, Armada, Parkmore, Beersheba, Lough Maree, Binkie, Narvik, Peeping Tom, Chinese White, Green Island, Chungking, Yellow Warbler, Broughshane, Orange Queen, and some seedlings.

The interest in this show was evidenced by the fact that attendance records at the Botanical Garden were larger for the week-end of the show than any corresponding week-end for the past five years.

OTHER WAYS TO GROW BULBS IN RED CLAY

By DUNCAN BURNET

There are other procedures for growing bulbs in Georgia red clay besides those followed by Messrs. Harris and Thompson of Atlanta and Stone Mountain.

One of these is to try to achieve what in England is called a soil of good tilth, by digging in heavily and deeply any of a number of humus formers. Among them are: decomposed (preferably by nature) leaves, sweepings or cotton seed hulls, perhaps peanut hulls, decomposed vegetation (which Mr. Thompson warns against), well rotted pine needles, finely pulverized peat moss, or—at some risk—extremely old sawdust.

This aims at manufacturing a soil which will not bake in burning summer heat, and a soil in which beneficial soil bacteria will live, as well as one in which soil atmosphere and soil solution will circulate. This preparation should pre-

cede bulb planting by some weeks.

As to fertilizing, use natural, not commercial, fertilizer. Humus in red clay releases its inert potash. Bone meal dug in deeply furnishes phosphate and is longer-lasting than superphosphate. A late fall dressing, raked in lightly, of Milorganite will add the trace minerals absent in soils from Virginia on south.

A writer in a previous Bulletin has told why so many of the high priced and long inbred novelties do not thrive in trying climates. In your 25-cent list in the May Bulletin are many fine kinds covering a wide range. Many were bred by Percival Williams, a hybridizer who never introduced a variety without long testing its virility. This comment may interest those who cannot afford kinds which prove to be *les nieges d'antan*.

"YELLOW TIP" OF DAFFODIL LEAVES

The accumulation on daffodil beds of leaves of oak, maple, tulip tree, or similar large leaved trees can cause injury to the tips of daffodil foliage as it comes through the ground at the beginning of the new season. Those fallen leaves, packed thickly on the beds, can exclude nearly all light. That results in a bleaching of the tips which does not disappear even after removal of the old leaves.

Such bleaching, while not causing the injury done by some true diseases, does reduce the amount of leaf surface capable of producing starch, the principal compound made by the leaf for the production of a satisfactory bulb. So, remove the autumn leaves before the daffodils begin to push through the ground. This does not mean, however, that the beds can not be protected by a mulch. Porous materials such as hay, straw, pine needles, excelsior, or anything of a similar nature, can be used.

The principal requirement is that the mulch shall be one that does not completely exclude light and will permit the leaves to push up through it.

The Breeding and Selection Committee.

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COMPANION BLOOM FOR DAFFODILS

By MRS. WEBSTER BARNES
Special Uses Committee

Of all the spring flowering bulbs, daffodils look best when naturalized in long drifts. There are three locations which are ideal: a hill side, a meadow land, and along a woodland path. When planted in meadow land, allow them to grow along with the meadow grass, cutting only that grass which would obstruct the pathway.

Groups of daffodils under a few trees with grass all cut away from around each plant, as if it had just returned from the hairdressers, is not natural. Daffodils enhance long grasses under trees where one can stroll and enjoy their beauty. Patch planting shorn around by snips is no substitute.

In good planting schemes, the color and interest at any one season should

be well distributed: low, medium and tall. Since all daffodils except minia-
tures fall into the medium group, we must cast about for edging and back-
ground companions for them.

Cornelian cherry and spicebush are a welcome change from the ever-present forsythia, and more in keeping with the illusive atmosphere of April days. Shad-
blow, amelanchier canadensis, or a white flowering quince, chaenomeles, are ideal when working with pink daffodils. Our native laurel looks well when used freely in deciduous shrub planting with daffo-
dils in front.

Edging plants should be kept within bounds, because it is the individual clumps or groups of daffodils which should predominate. Periwinkle makes an admirable evergreen edging, with just enough bloom to add interest. Native bloodroot, white grape hyacinths, or vi-
olas, add interest and are particularly good with the pink daffodils.